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ADRIANOPLE THREATENED

ARDUL KERIM DISMISSED. GEN. GOURKO STILL HOLDING HIS GROUND The Russians who have crossed the Balkans

are intent upon destroying the workshops at Jeni Saghra. They are also resolved to obtain possession of Kasanlik and Selimno in order to obtain control of the important Balkan passes. The Porte is sending troops with great haste to encounter Gourko. Abdul Kerim, the Turkish commander, has been removed, and is succeeded by Mehemet Ali, a Prussian, Russian forces are about to advance against Rustchuk. A graphic account of the recent fighting at Delibaba is appended.

THE DANUBIAN CAMPAIGN. THE RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON RUSTICHUK-THE FORT-

RESS TO BE ISOLATED. LONDON, Thursday July 19, 1877.

A correspondent at Pavlo telegraphs under date

of the 16th inst., as follows: The Russian army at Rustchuk has been permitted to commence an advance. Although the advance will be slow, yet I believe the masking policy is abandoned, and that Rutschuk and Shumla will be besieged by infantry. The advance will enable the cavalry to move forward and throw a circle of observation close around the rayon of the fortress this news so far as to say that the Russian advance in Bulgaria has slackened in consequence of dispatches received by Prince Gortschakoff from certain powers, The Russians will only resume the march after securing their rear, which is now only protected by the Fourth Corps, which is camped near

Six Turkish battalions are marching from Scutari

LONDON, Thursday, July 19, 1877. Five steamers are expected to reach Constantino ple to-day, with Egyptian cavalry.

A Vienna dispatch to The Standard states that forty citizens have been arrested in Belgrade as accomplices in the socialistic agitation. The rebelhous spirit is spreading most plarmingly.

SILISTRIA TO BE INVESTED. LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877. The correspondent of the Times at Bucharest sends the following: "Rustchuk appears to be completely surrounded, but we have no news as yet of the commeacement of siege operations. When the blockade of Rustchuk is complete, so that its garrison cannot interiore with the Dobrudja colum, it is expected here that this Russian force willleave the line of the

THE TRANS-BALKAN OPERATIONS.

A TURKISH ARMY SENT AGAINST THE RUSSIANS-

Cemavoda Railway and envelope Silistria.

GREAT ALARM IN CONSTANTINOPLE. LONDON, Thursday, July 19, 1877. According to telegrams from various points the Russians who crossed the Balkans are advancing to destroy the workshops of the railway at Jeni-Saghra. Mehemet Ali Pasha, with a considerable force, has left Adrianople to meet the Russians, Abdul Kerim telegraphs that he will cut off the retreat of the Russians who crossed the Balkans, and only waits the arrival of Suleiman Pasha's forces to begin an attack. The Turkish fleet with these troops on board passed the island of Zante on Wednesday morning. Twenty thousand regulars and 20,000 volunteers have already left Constantinople for Adrianople. The Mussulman inhabitants of Adrianople are, however, fleeing to Constantinople in multitudes, and are provided by the Government with ledgings in the schools.

Regarding the general situation telegrams in today's papers show that the Russians are endeavoring, with every prospect of success, to obtain possession of Kasanhkand Selimno, which would give them con trol of the southern opening of the two most important passes of the Central Balkans. The statement of an Adrianople correspondent that the Russians were between Kasaulik and Shipka is manifestly erroneous. For Shipka the dispatch should probably rend Selimno. Turkish advices place the principal Russian force at Hainkon which is the Southern entrance to the Boghaz and Tchwarditzkori passes. The Turks seem to base their hope of repelling the invasion wholly on the Suleiman Pasha and his army. It is improbable that the Russians will give time for that before throwing forward a sufficient force to seize and hold the passes.

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877. The latest news from Constantinople is that the Russians, having taken Kazanlik, are marching on

TURKISH OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Panis, Thursday, July 19, 1877. A telegram from Constantinople, of to-day's date sa s that Abdul Kerim, Generalissimo of the Turk isa Army, has been dismissed, and replaced by Osmaa Pasha. Redif Pasha, Minister of War, it is also stated, has been dismissed. Osman Pasha is the Present commander at Widdin.

Constantinople, Thursday, July 19, 1877. Safvet Pasha has refused the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, and insists on his reaignation from the Cabinet. The Minister of Justice and Mahmoud Damid have gone to Adrianople. Constantinople, Thursday, July 19.

It is officially announced that Abdul Kerim has been dismissed, and Mehemet Ali appointed to suc teed him. (Mehemet Ali is a Prussian, whose real name is Schultz. He has shown himself capable as division commander in Montenegro and elsewhere.) The Imperial steamer Sureja has left here to bring Abdul Kerim, Reouf and Redif Pashas back to Con-Suleiman Pasha has been appointed commander of the army in Roumelia.

Assem Pasha, now Minister of Justice, has been appointed Governor of Adrianople,

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Kars, under date of the 17th instant, that the revictualling and reorganization of the Kars' garrison is now complete. The discissal of Redif Pasha is reported as prob able; but has not yet been confirmed officially.

BLACK SEA TOWNS TO BE BOMBARDED. Constantinople, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

Hobart Pasha has been ordered to bombard all places of importance on the Russian coast of the

DESPAIR AT THE CAPITAL. LONDON, Friday July 20, 1877.

The Standard's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs as follows: "I know on very high authority that the Porte does not expect to be able to prevent the Russians reaching Adrianople."

ENGLAND STILL TO BE NEUTRAL.

LONDON, Thursday, July 19, 1877. In the House of Lords this evening Lord Strathe den moved for the papers on the Eastern Question. He criticised the neutrality policy of the Government as tending to diminish the influence of England both now and at the conclusion of the war.

The Earl of Derby replied that the British Embassy at Constantinople exercised the influence which fairly belonged to a neutral friendly power. As regarded the influence which England could exercise at the conclusion of the war, he could not conteive a position in which we could interfere with more influence or effect than at the close of the war, when both combatants were more or less exhausted, and we still uncommitted to any course and our forces fresh and unbroken. The Government had previously stated what they considered to be British interests.

The Russian Ambassador, continued Lord Derby,

the House of Commons as to the reasons for battle, and also during the retreat. Capable officers the movement of the fleet to Besika Bay, that no explanation had been forwarded to the foreign powers concerning this movement, as none was called for or required. He promised that any authentic reports received concerning reported Russian cruelties should be presented to Parliament, but the statements now current were probably greatly exaggerated.

THE GREEKS AROUSED.

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877. Official telegrams speak of great excitement in Thrace and Macedonia, especially Philippopolis, and of measures concerted by the Consuls and local authorities for securing the public safety. Many people here expect a rising of Greek Rayahs in a few days. There is no enthusiasm in Athens.

A detachment of Greek volunteers have passed the Turkish frontier. The insurrectionary movement is expected to spread in Thessaly. The Minister of War is mobilizing the Greek troops, and the Minister of the Interior is calling out volunteers,

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES.

Parts, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

The advance in prices on the Bourse is in conse quence of rumors of an armistice between Turkey

MALTA, Wednesday, July 18, 1877. The Steamer J. B. Walker, Capt. Duncombe, which and isolate it." A dispatch from Orsova modifies | left New-Haven June 28, leaded with arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government, passed eastward to-day.

Ragusa, Thursday, July 19, 1877. A steamer, stated to be English, has arrived at the mouth of the Bojana with ammunition for the Turks. The Consuls at Scutari are endeavoring to ascertain particulars of her in order to inform their respective governments. [This steamer is probably the J. B.

An Austrian Lloyd's steamer has embarked 800 Turkish, wounded, at Antivari for Constantinople.

THE BATTLE OF DELIBABA.

SKIRMISHES BETWEEN THE ARMIES-SKILLFUL TAC THE OF THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER-THE TURK-19H RIGHT WING DESTROYED-BETREAT OF THE TURKS AFTER SUFFICING GREAT LOSSES-MUKHTAR PASHA'S PIEH.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ERZERUM, June 18.—Gen. Kimball, the English military attaché in Asia, accompanied by one of the members of his staff, has just arrived from the front, • and to the severity with which he punishes all offenses, He has described to me, as only an eye-witness could so interestingly, the several battles fought near Delibaba recently between the right wing of the Turkish Army and the left wing of the Russian.

The Russian Army, which had been camped for ometime at Zeidekan on the Alashgerd plain, began its march toward Delibaba, thirty miles to the northwest, on the morning of June 13. Instead of marching, as the Turks expected, toward the wellfortified pass over the mountains, through which a road runs into Dehbaba, the Russians marched toward the village of Tabur, situated on the mountain side some five miles to the northward of th pass. The Turkish commander, upon being informed of the direction of the Russians' march, at once occupied some hights in front of Tabur. Here there was a slight engagement between the two armies about mid-day. After maneuvring until they had obtained possession of some hills opposite to those oc capied by the Turks, the Russians late in the afteroon returned to Zeidekan, leaving, however, a regiment of Cossaeks behind to defend the position which they had won with some loss of life. In the evening the Turks retreated to Tabur and there camped for the night. Both armies were astir early the following morning; the Russians moving out of Zeidekan at 6 o'clock. It had been intention of the Turks, upon occupying Tabur the night before, to throw up intrenchments there and await the coming of the Russians. But bolder counsels prevailed during the night, and accordingly at 6:30 o'clock in the morning six battalious of infantry and all the companies of field artillery marched toward Zeidekan. A reserve force of two battalions was left at Tabur. By noon the Turkish army had regained the hights they had abandoned the evening before. These bights are about six miles from Tabur. The Russians also reoccupied the hights they had captured the previous day. No attack was made, however, by either army that day, nd at night both armies encamped upon the hights they had held. Some skirmishing took place in the night which followed, between outposts of the two armies, and in one of these conflicts a Turkish general, while reconnoitering, was badly wounded.

THE BATTLE. The following day, June 16, the battle was fought. The Russian infantry was in line at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 6 o'clock began their marel toward the Turks, descending into the valley that ay between them and their enemy's camp. At he moment that the infantry began their advance, he Russian artillerymen began to shell furiously the Turkish camp. The Turkish artillerymen replied to the fire, and also shelled the swiftly advancing Russian infantry. They were very unskillful in their use of the cannon, however, and apparently did but little execution among the dark masses of the approaching enemy. The Russians in wenty minutes had descended from their camp, and and scaled a small ruige that lifted itself in the valley between the two hights. By this movement they succeeded in forcing back a little the Turkish right wing. There was then constant firing between the infantry of the two armies for over an hour, the Russians apparently not during to make a further advance. The Turkish artillery during the interval fired constantly at the Russian soldiers, but were unable to drive them back from the ridge to the hights. The Turkish cannon apparently did some exeecution, however, for after enduring their fire for an hour, the Russians brought down four field guns from their camp and vigorously replied. The Russian can non were so well handled that the Turkish left wing was compelled to fall back. The Russian infantry then made a fierce attack on the Turkish right wing, and also forced at back. The Turkish commander, while attempting to rally his soldiers, was shot through the head and killed. Two hours then passed without any change in the position of the two armies; the Turkish infantry and artillery meantime firing upremittingly upon the Russians, while the latter singularly, as the Turks thought, did not return it. The Russian regiments were engaged continually in what seemed to the Turks purpose less evolutions, but the object was soon made apparent to them. The Russians brought all their artillery from their camps and placed it in advantageous positions, and shifted the bulk of their infantry to their left wing. The moment all was ready the Russian artillery began shelling the Turkish left wing, and the strong Russian right wing dashed upon it. Both the Turkish infantry and artillery, when this assault was made, were short of ammunition. The Turks resisted the attack very bravely, however, and it was only after there were great gaps in their ranks where the dead and wounded had fallen, that the right wing gave way. The Cossack cavalry dashed into the intervals between the retreating masses of the Turks and cut down every straggler. Gen. Kimball was perceived by them, and fiercely

tured a large number.

pursued and fired upon. He only escaped capture by

the swiftness of his horse. While passing through

the rain of bullets, one of them passed through the

sleeve of the coat of a member of his staft. The

Turks from the battle-field retreated to Tahur. They

had lost during the battle their commander and

2,000 dead and wounded. The Russian loss is re-

ported to be only 500 in all. It is not known

how many prisoners they took. At least they cap-

are greatly needed. The Circassians and Kurds were wonderfully brave when the enemy were out o sight. They would ride up and down furiously through the camp, guash their teeth, and make their boast of what they would do to the enemy. But when the bullets began to whistle they were worth less; they ran this way and that, shooting into the air, and early in the battle fled to the rear. Not so owever, the regular Turkish soldier. He does not boast, and fights hard to the very last. In this very battle he gave a fine testimony to his merit. He

entered the battle-field suffering with keen hunger,

fought stoutly throughout the day, and bent off the

every man being on quarter rations; and yet he

Cossacks in retreat. Mukhtar Pasha, the commander-in-chief, is with the center of the Turkish Army in Asia, which is resisting the Russian army advancing from Kars. It is near Delibaba, in its weakened state will not be able to resist successfully the further advance of the Russian Army which has just defeated it, and that Mukhtar Pasha's Army will be cut off. It is reported that the Cossacks are already between the defeated army and Erzerum. The Araxes River is on the right of the defeated army, its swollen current will no doubt greatly retard its march to join Mukhtar Pasha's Army. Besides it is evident that Mukhtar Pasha's Army can now only save itself by cutting through the Russian Army, which has just been victorions at Tabur, or by wheeling to the right and making their retreat to the plain through the Guir-

through is poor indeed, as his forces are much outnumbered by the Russians. Kars is said to have surrendered to the Russians. If this news is true, the Russians have nothing to fear. There is much anxiety felt here lest Mukhtar has been surrounded

giboghaz Mountains toward the Olti road. But the

hance of Mukhtar Pasha being able to cut his way

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

already, as reported in the bazaars.

THE CONQUEROR OF MONTENEGRO. Sulciman Pasha, who is expected to reinforce Ruouf Pasha south of the Balkans with from 18,000 to 20,000 men, took pains, when he was Chief-of-Staff at Eczerum, to promote the efficiency of the Turkish officors. To encourage them in their studies, he constantly visited the schools and classes of instruction, and instrinted examinations. Owing to his extreme strictness ne is said to be no favorite with his soldiers, and to be actually disl ked by his officers, especially by those of the higher ranks. The Pall Mail Gazette states that in the Servian campaign, he distinguished himself by the cap-ture of Kujazevac, and by his conduct during the fighting in the vailey of the Morava; but, although possessed of much knowledge of the art of war, he failed to cooperate with other Generals, being, so common report says, exdingly jealous, and unwilling to assist others in any way to gain distinction. He is described as being in ap earance much more like an Englishman or a North German then a Tuck, having light bine eyes and a flowing, man than a Tuck, having light blue eyes and a flowing, red bound. Tall and well-grown, of a figure which between great physical strength, he is, unoire, again, the anderst, of Turksa officers, exceedingly particular in as dress, always appearing in also proper uniform as a Field-Marsini of the Tarkish army, who his orders, accompanied whenever possible by a nunctous and brillian stall composed mostly or young officers, and escented by a troop of cavality. Instruction and against the heroic mountaineers of Montenegro has made from one of the across of Constantinopie.

THE BALKAN GUIDES.

In a letter written from Bucharest late in June, a correspondent of The Landon Times named the guides, who would be apt to lead the Russian advance guard across the Balkans. The mountains abound in elevated plateaus, inhabited by the Heydues, a collection of Buigarian refugees, who have held these fortresses for generations, and where no Tuck has ever ventured to These mountain villages are surrounded by fertile fields, which furnish an abun ance of sustemance for the mountaineers and their families and flocks. These Heyduc villages are the refuges of the bolder Buiarians, who fiv from the consequences of troubles with their Mohammedan neighbors, and they are never pursued after they enter the Heydac limits. The Turkish Zaptichs and soldiers refuse to accompany travelers into these mountain regions, and they give the Heydues such bad reputation, that tourists are content to give them a wide berth. These Heydues are the only people on the ace of the earth who know the Baikans thoroughly,

face of the earth who know the Baikans thoroughly, and who are competent to point out every defle and pass through which troops are note to march.

About a year ago the correspondent was assured by several fleyduc chiefs, who were in negarite end-avoring to secure assistance from the Servian Government for the impending Bulgarian historication, that there were passes afterly inknown to the Tarcs, or to any one else but themselves and onear robovers, through which they could read bifasity, cavary, and mountain gons which would deploy upon the southern side of the range of the Baikans belove the Turks were even ware of their proximity. These Heydus villagers are in accord with the Russians, was are their breibren by race and religion.

THE ELLIS INVESTIGATION.

THE CHARGES READ-MR. ELLIS TO REPLY TO-DAY. Saratoga, N. Y., July 19.—The Senators absent yesterday appeared in their scats to-day. Mr. Tracy for the prosecution reported that, having been order a resterday to serve a copy of the charges on the respondent and the Cerk of the Senate, they had only abtained the original manuscripts after the Senate acowrned. By great diligence they had copied the same. at could not get the copy or service in time to comply with the order.

Mr. Caapman for the respondent thought that they

hould have a copy of the charges and time for a full ex-

amination. Senator Robinson thought the charges should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion being made to read them, Senator Sprague said the respondent and had information of the charges since April last, and he was opposed to delays or technicalities and he was opposed to be an additional telegrater that he havered proceeding immediately with the trial. Acter some debate, and on motion of Senator Prince, the necessed was formally called to answer the charges. Mr. Chapman, his counsel, awared "Present," and Mr. McGaire, a sociate counsel, said they could not answer to the charges until a formulated copy was sery d. He quoted the precedent of the Belkmap trial, before the fairly of States Senate, when they was alked for a formal quoted the precedent of the Belkmap trial, before the United States Senate, when time was taken for a formal repli, and then the minagem of the prosecution made a replication. He said the respondent knew of four charges preferred by the Governer.

The respondent was given until to-morrow to make a formal answer to the charges.

THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18-A Portland vamined a number of witnesses regarding the charac ters of Silles and Wilson. Scuator K-ily considered Mosier a thoroughly honest hum, but given to excessive use of injuor, and that when under its influence me said and did some very foolish things. A. E. Sneith was recalled, and repeated his testimony regarding the interview with Mosier, who he thought was in carnest in staffing that he (Mosier) could get \$14 to for his vote. Henry H. Gilmey testified that Stiles's statement was absolutely falset. Grover never speake to me about buying votes; never offered Goodman, or any other member of the Legislature money or other consideration to influence votes; if Grover or any one else had attempted to use bribery I taink I would have known it. Wilson told me some of the Custom House crowd had offered him money to vote against Grover; the latter always told me he would use no corrupt means to gain his election. ters of Silles and Wilson. Schator Kelly considered Mo

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A MANIAC. WORCESTER, Mass., July 19 .- At Auburn, this morning, Ellen Campbell, wife of Frank Campbell, a crippled pauper, was murdered by James Mulcahy, alias Wikins. He broke each of the four limbs of his victim Wikins. He broke each of the four limbs of his victim across his knee, and pounded her head, destroying one eye and fracturing the skull. See lived four hours to tell the terrible story of her murder and the name of the murderer. Moleany is under arrest. He admits the commission of the act benefinly, and is evidently insane. He served two or three years in fail at St. John, N. B., and was released about three years ago.

A SCHOONER SUNK AT SEA.

Boston, July 19.-The schooner Dom Pedro, of 140 tons, Capt. David Speight, from Boston bound to St. John, was run down and sunk last night off Boon Island by the United States Revenue cutter Grant. At the time of the collision there was a thick log, and the schooner had no port light set, which with the absence of a torchlight and fog-born made the accident possible The cutter was under steam running for New-York. The had thanked him for giving so accurate a warning of the torpedoes which the Russian Government would have to avoid. He repeated the statements made in dier fought very bravely and with skill during the \$6,000. She had a general cargo valued at about \$5,000.

A TALK WITH PACKARD.

SOME POINTED VIEWS ON POLITICS.

HE GOVERNOR "DE JURE" IN CAPITAL HEALTH AND SPIRITS-HIS ACCOUNT OF THE IOWA CON-VENTION-THE RETURNING BOARD TRIAL-DIS-MAL PREDICTIONS ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY-PACKARD WANTS HAYES TO CHANGE HIS

Mr. Packard of Louisiana, Governor de jure, as he believes himself to be, sat in his shirt-sleeves this afternoon in his parlor at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and talked for an hour about polities with a corresondent of THE TRIBUNE who used to go to him for daily bulletins of the war in New-Orleans, in the lays when he was "holding the fort" in the old St. Louis Hotel. He looks more genial and happy than in those troublesome times when, behind his barricades, guard of a few hundred men of greatly feared here that the Turkish Army defeated all colors, he defied the solid battallions of Nicholls's militia; but as he never lost his nerve or his temper then, his present good humor seems only natural. With him to-day was the man who commanded the faithful body-guard that stood by him until the Commission "ginned him out" as he expresses itusing a phrase borrowed from the cotton fieldand through the open door leading to a bedoom could be seen a glimpse of the cleancut, conspirator-looking face of ex-Gov. Kellogg. Mr. Packard seems to have gained a good deal in girth during his fishing excursion to the North-west, but with his six feet two of stature, his massive head, and his breezy, frank way, he carries his avoirdupois gracefully, and without the least appearance of heaviness. Kellogg, on the contrary, seems to be growing thin-perhaps because of his anxiety about that seat in the Senate.

Mr. Packard's talk was first in answer to questions about Louisiana. "Who is Judge Hunt," he was was asked, "whom it is reported President Hayes is going to put on the Supreme Bench ?"

"Oh, that is my Attorney-General. You remember him-the fine-looking man whom you often saw in the State House. He's not a judge, but he's one of the best lawyers in the South. He has a brother who is a judge. He was born in South Carolina, and although always a Union man, never acted with us until last year, when he came over with a number of other first-class men. It was particularly hard on those men to be "ginned" out by the Commission. They argued and plead-and showed how we could gain a large native white element if we could only hold on, but it was of no use. The Commission came down to close up the Republican party in Louisiana, and they might as weil have talked to the wind. Do you think Hunt has been appointed ?"

"There's such a report in the papers. They have a way at Washington, however, of sending out reports of appointments to see what will be said about them before they come to a final decision."

"I thought," said Mr. Packard, "that they would put Judge Woods on the Bench, and give Hunt his

In answer to a question about the prosecution of the Returning Board members, Mr. Packard said that he scarcely thought it was instigated from New-York, though it might be. The Bourbon leaders in Louisiana were determined to take their revenge on prominent Republicans, and of course singled out the Returning Board first. He supposed that Wells and Anderson would have to stand their trial. There had been no indictment, but under the Louisiana Constitution an information lodged by the Prosecuting Attorney was equivalent to an indictment, and the accused could not demand action by the Grand Jury. The sentiment of the Louisiana Democrats demanded their trial. He did not believe Gov. Nicholis would protect them. He had no faith in any of the Democrats of his State, however fair their professings might be. Mr. Packard talked with a good deal of feeling of the pecuniary ruin brought upon most of the Republican leaders in Louisiana by being compelled, after an expensive campaign, to embark in another after election, and carry it on for five months at their own cost, only to be thrown out of their offices in the end by the action of the President they had elected.

Afterwards he spoke of the present National polities and the prospects for the future: "The half was not told of the Iowa Convention—no, not the sixteenth part. The newspapers out there are edited by Postmasters, and the Associated Press agent is a Postmaster, so of course the opposition to the President's policy was put in as mild a way as possible in the dispatches. There was a perfect furore of opposition. The few policy-men who went to the Convention were amazed and silenced at the torrent of feeling before they had been two hours in Des Moines. The resolution endorsing the policy was tabled with contemptuous howls, while the Convention greeted me with enthusiastic shouls. I never had such a hearty reception. And then Secretary McCrary went back from lows, and told the President that there wasn't much dissatisfaction there with his policy, Me Crary didn't go to Des Moines, but he might easily have found out at Keokuk what the feeling was. I assure you that I am not talk ing without knowledge when I say that the Republicans of the West are almost unanimous in opposing the Southern policy of the Administration. I have been among the people; I have talked with the farmers, the merchants, the doctors, the mechanies and the lawyers, and I know what they think. I don't know how it may be in New-England, but the President is deceiving himself grossly if he imagines the West is coming to his sup-

"You think, no doubt, that the Republicans will be defeated next Fall in all the close States ?"

"Beyond any question. We shall lose Wisconsin, Obio and Pennsylvania. The Democrats will have 75,000 majority in New-York. Our party is going to pieces. We are all broken up, and I am afraid the ruin is irretrievable. I don't care much for my own grievance, but it makes me feel melancholy to see the old party destroyed by men of its own house-

Mr. Packard did not look at all melancholy as he spoke in this strain. On the contrary he seemed the picture of a man contented with the world and himseif-a genial philosopher, in fact, accustomed to laugh at the reverses of fortune. His good-humored tace was seldom without a smile during the whole conversation. But the grave ex-Governor and would-be Senator, who kept his seat in the adjoining room, grew more solemn than ever at these dismal "Do you see no help for the threatened downfall

of the Republican organization?" the newspaper man

"Yes, if the President would change his Cabinet. Let him put out Schurz, Evarts Devens and Key, and put in their places good Republicans of the old sort-Zach Chandler for one-and the party will get right up on its feet again. The Republican papers ought to insist on this. If the leading journals would come out against the Cabinet, it would soon

Toward the close of the talk, which ran on for some time pretty much in the above vein, Mr. Packard said he was on his way to Maine. "Going a-fishing ?" he was asked. "Yes, I think I shall eatch some fish. I see THE TRIBUNE says I'm not fishing in Hayes' ponds," he said, with a laugh.

"There will be some good fishing in Lake Erie, in the neighborhood of Cleveland, about the first of August," suggested the correspondent. "Maybe you will happen around that way."

"Very possible," replied Mr. Packard; "I shall be going back to New-Orleans about that time, and I always go by way of Albany. Buffalo and the Lake Shore road. Shouldn's wonder if I should stop off at Cleveland for a day or two. By the way, what

time does the Ohio Republican Convention meet ?" "On Wednesday week, at Cleveland?" "Aha! Good-bye. Perhaps I shall meet you there."

THE INDIAN WAR.

AN OFFER OF SURRENDER.

JOSEPH PROPOSES TO WITHDRAW FROM WHITE BENT AND GIVE HIMSELF UP-GEN, HOWARD'S CONDI-TIONS-BELIEF THAT IT WAS A RUSE TO GAIN

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Gen. Howard has

ent the following to Military Headquarters: CAMP MACBETH, KAMAIN, I. T., July 15-3:30 P. M. I undertook, in pursuit of Indians, to cross the Clear-water twenty miles below Kamait, with cavairy, and to cut the Lolo trail, while Capt. Miller, with the remainder of the command, was crossing at Kamait and pressing them on the direct route, and was seven or eight miles on the way early this morning, when a messenger reached me stating that Joseph wished make proposals to surrender, I returned causing my column to proceed to a convenient balting place, and I have had some negotiations. I noticed by dust arising that the Indians are in motion toward the same point I had hoped to reach. I changed my plan, bringing in all except an observing force to cross at this point. Joseph has promised to break away from White Bird and give himself up to-morrow. He said he was forced to move to-day. The indications are that they have little ammunition or food, and have sustained large losses of everything in their hurried crossing of the river at our approach. I see evidences of the band's breaking up, and shall pursue them a little fur ther with vigor.

Additional particulars of the negotiations are received in a dispatch from Walla-Walla : On the morning of the 15th inst., Joseph sent a scout named Kukukol Mittlin, a half-breed, to Gen. Howard, offering to surrender him self and that portion of the hostile band over which ne had control. He said that he was disposed to be friendly from the first, but was forced into war by White Bird and other calefs now with him. He wanted to talk peace and go to the reservation, but the other chiefs wanted to go to Montana to hunt Buffalo. Gen. Howard ent Joseph a message, stating the terms upon which he could surrender on the 16th, but the General had little faith in Joseph's sincerity. While Joseph's messenger and Gen. Howard were talking, Joseph, with his entire force, moved away. Joseph claimed that he was obliged Following is the message sent by Gen. Howard to Joseph

In reply to his message offering to surrender;

Joseph may make a complete surrender to-morrow morning. My troops will meet him at the ferry. He and his people will be treated with justice, their conduct to be completely investigated by a court composed of nine officers of my army, selected by myself. Col. M. P. Miller is designated to receive Joseph and bis arms.

(Figure 6). O. O. Howarn, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. A later diagratic ways flat Lorende.

A later discatch says that Joseph's movements sub-

A later disratch says that Joseph's movements subsequent to his proposition to surrender have convinced
Gen. Howard that the proposition was merely a ruse to
gain time for the escale of his force. The tollowing disjuite, was received yesterday from Walla-Walla:

There is great excitement in this city over Joseph's
proposed surrender. Many not headed persons censure
Gen. Howard for listening to talk from Joseph but the
more sense be tains that Gen. Howard fully understands
himse f, and will do what is right. There is a rumor here
that Captain Bancroft, who was dangerously wounded
in a recent buttle, has single died. The rumor is traceat
to a trustworthy man now with Gen. Howard's command. Anof or reject says the se tierson/Passan Prairie
have been advised by friendy liminus to leave or their
dives would be soon endancered.

CAPT. PERRY VINDICATED. OFFICIAL REPORT TO GEN. M'DOWELL OF THE AF-FAIR IN THE COTTONWOOD.

San Francisco, July 19 .- The following has een received here:

To Gen. McDowett, San Francisco: Your despatch of the 10th has just been received. I have aimed to send all important and trustworthy info

rich, of Lewis on, who was at Cottonwood at the time, i who, a though arme; remained ensembled in the fertilications there, fusical of going with the diers to the aid of his imperilled fellow-citizens, or etizens who were present acree with the officers are statement of faces. The conduct of the officers, men has, under the most trying e remastances, been then arry good. They have justified all reasonable ectations. The cauthorn has been success. particularly good. They have justified all reasonable expectations. The catolings has been succession. The nostries have operated skilfully, and lought desperately, but they have been deteated and surven from this section with great loss of numbers and sup, lies. Gen. Howard reports by his courier the events of the last two days, and presents the simation. The number of killed and wounded on both stiles in the action of the 11th and 12th turns sat to be brace than at first believed.

(Signed) Keller, A. D. C.

MRS. GEN. JOURDAN'S LOT SPECULATION.

The investigation of the charges of official corruption against Gen. James Jeurdan was continued by the Special Committee of the Aldermen last evening. A number of witnesses, who lived in the vicinity of the A number of witnesses, who lived in the vicinity of the lots on Stockton-st. purchased by Mrza. Jourdan, testified in regard to the character of the material used in filling them up. They all agreed that the mostons odors which came trem these lots were caused by chemicals deposited in the night-time, and that the material deposited by the contractors was good carticated deposited by the contractors, Mr. Shay, testified to the same effect. Thomas J. Moore, the present owner of the lots, said that they were offered to him for \$10.000 a few days before Mrs. Jourdan purchased them for \$11.000. He afterwards paid Gen. Jourdan \$32.000 for the property when improved.

St. Char McKelway, one of the editors of The Eagle, in which pao r the charges against Gen. Jourdan were published, acknowledged that he had no knowledge of the truth of them beyond what was to be found in the official records. He denied having make an appeal to Gen. Jourdan for the position of secretary by the Board of Health. Gen. Jourdan went on the stand and disjuited the statements of McKelway. "Every worl," he said, "that the last witness has stated in record to his relations with the Beard of Health is a deliberate falsehood." Mr. Jourdan went on to state that McK lway had ap hed to him for the position of Secretary, as the that Dr. Hutchinson had promised to support him, as he was his (McKelway's) brother-in-law, Gen. Jourdan denied, in detail, the charges in regard to the stockton-st. lots. The committee adjourned size die at midnight. Clair McKelway, one of the editors of The Eagle, in

MARINE DISASTER AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD. MARTHA'S VINEYARD, July 19.—There was a severe gaie to-day from the south and west, with a thick fog and heavy ruln. The surrion the south shore is the highest for years. A large three-masted schooner is assure on Hedge-Hene, and it is feared there have been other disasters in the Sound.

CRUISE OF THE NAVAL CADETS. PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 19.—The cadet Revenue cutter, J. C. Dobbin, Capt. Henriques, sailed ning for Portland, where she will receive stores, eguise, returning to Baltimore about the unddle

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION HARRISBURG, Penn., July 19.—Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has issued an order postponing the Republican State Convention called to meet at Harrisburg August 29, until

NEW-HAMPSHIRE JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS. CONCORD, N. H., July 19 .- At a meeting of the Governor and Conneil to-day John S. H. Fink of Portsmouth and Isaac W. Smith of Manchester were nominated Justices of the Supreme Court.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES .- BY TELEGRAPH.

WILMINGSTON, Del., July 19 .- The house of David

ous other articles.

ROCHESTER, N.-Y., July 19.—A package containing about \$17,000 in a dividual scenarios, including bonds of Bleeningtons and Empire, Illinois, Leavenworth City, St. John's Charch, Canandaigan, and Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, were stolen to day from the First National Bank of Can-

andaigua.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—J. P. Wehrheim, of the firm of Wehrheim & Brottan, No. 11 Frederick ave., was instantly ki led yesterday in fial limore County by the explosion of a gra machine which he was examining with a lighted candicto find a look,

THE RAILROAD REBELLION.

IT EXTENDS TO OTHER ROADS.

THE STRIKE REACHES CHICAGO-TROUBLE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD-A FIRST BREAK IN THE BLOCKAKE AT MARTINSBURG. The railroad strike on the Baltimore and Ohio

Rathroad has now extended as far West as Chicago, and all the freight trains have been deserted by the nen. The strike has also extended to the Pennsylvania railroad. At Pittsburgh and a few other stations in the vicinity, yesterday, the freight men refused to go out with their trains, because the company had increased their work without adding to their pay. A few freight trains were allowed to pass so as not to block the main track for passenger trains, but all others were detained. On the Baltimore and Ohio road yesterday, the blockade at Martinsburg was broken by sending out one freight train in each direction. Gen. French arrived in the morning with 250 Federal troops. The President's proclamation was published and posted about the town, and in the afternoon the troops cleared the railroad yards of men, put ten soldiers on each freight train, and, an engineer and fireman being secured for each, the trains were sent off. It is believed that this will break the blockade. There is some trouble on the Obio part of the road. and the Governor of Ohio has been called on for aid-

THE BLOCKADE OF WEDNESDAY. THE STRIKERS VERY BUTTER.

Baltimore, July 19.-Telegrams were recived to-day describing the operations of the strikers along the line of the Bullimore and Ohio Road on Weinesday, which show that the strikers had complete control of the road, and that they have wrought them selves up to a pitch of excitement where they may be guilty of almost any folly, should there once be, any open conflict, although as yet there has been no public disturbance. A Keyser, almost all of the citizens sympathize with

the strikers, and the miners of Piedmont and Western port have offered their assistance to the railroaders if needed. A meeting of workmen was held at Keyser last night, and the following resolutions were adopted: last night, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the men of the Third Division, will
abide by the decision of our brother divisions in regard
to wag s in the future, and that we will stay by them in
the present trouble until such decision is urfived at, as
we have been oppressed by our superior officers beyond

we have been oppressed by our superior officers beyond endorance.

Resolved, That we, the men of the Third Division, have sobesty and calmiy considered the step we have taken, and declare that at the present state of wages which the Company have imposed upon us, we cannot five and provide our wives and children with the necessaries of life, and that we only ask for wages that will enable us to provide such accessaries.

Resident, That we uphold the other divisions in the step hey have taken in regard to the present trouble.

Good order and the utmost harmony prevailed, but there is a full determination to hold out. The Hardy

here is a full determination to hold out. The Hardy inacds, 35 strong, under Captalu Chipley, have been from Keyser awaiting further orders. This warlike preparation created intense excitement among the railand men, and threats were freely made, and squads of xeited men paraded the streets, though it was dark and

At Martinsburg, W. Va., intense excitement prevailed all day, but no further outbreak took place. The feeling of the strikers was greatly intensified by the arrival of the Matthews Light Guard from Wheeling in the morn ing. A squad of seven men of the company were left at Grafton in charge of two of the ringleaders at that place who were arrested, but the company was stationed at Martinsburg, numbering thirty-six men, com anuded by Capt. Miller, and accompanied Hubert Delaplaine, of Gov. Matthews's Staff, who has been deputized to represent the Governor there. Gov. Matthews and Attorney-General White returned to Wheeling from Gratton at an early hour in the morning, Several hundred people congregated at the depot when the military arrived, in a state of great excitement, have aimed to send all important and trustworthy information as soon as obtained. The country from front to rai has until now been mested by hostiles, and conflict was momentarily expected. The strikers and supplies in many instances have failed to get through, but home have been lost.

I am not aware of the exact tener of the reports to which you refer, but I inter they are principally those reflecting upon Gen. Howard and Capit. Perry, I have have finded the most important ones and that them to be failer. The statem at in local papers of the affair in to teneral a half is a wicked faisefaction. The statem at in local papers of the affair in our and a half is a wicked faisefaction. The statem of the reports to the residence of the company from the cars, as their appearance on the street would further examples and not only was the life of every man in the commanned rasked, but the safety of a most important position, and a large amount of amountion and other stores.

The seconds as published originated with one Orrin Morreit, of Lawisson, who was at contonwood at the time, but who, a sthough arms the remained consensed in the way of the store, and not only was the life of every man and other stores.

The seconds as published originated with one Orrin Morreit, of Lawisson, who was at Cottonwood at the time, but who, a sthough arms to remained enseanced in the way of the states they are principled with the safety of a most important position, and a large amount of amountion and other stores. any one from entering.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, however, the company left the ears and marched to the Court House, which they ow occupy as quarters. No disturbance attended the occupation of the building. The company wear handsome gray uniforms, and carry Springfield breech-load. ing rides, forty-five calibre. Each man carries twenty rounds of ammunition. In addition to this 6,000 rounds of ammunition and a further stock of rifles were taken on to Harper's Ferry to be sent back again. Having been to attempt to remove them at that time, fearing the encmy might attempt their scizure.

Half a dozen or more of the ring leaders in the strike alled to see Captain Miller in his quarters in the rear ar soon after arriving, and asked to know what he proposed to do. They referred to the high price of flour and to the almost starving condition of the men whose wages vere now proposed further to be cut down, Captain Miller replied that he had nothing to do with the price of flour; that he came to see that the trains passed up-molested, and that he was determined to carry out his orders if his entire company was used up in the attempt. Col. Delaplaine, an hour or two after arriving, telegraphed Gov. Matthews regarding the situation, and asked for instructions how to proceed.

At a special meeting of the Town Council of Martinsurg, a resolution was adopted requesting all fiquor-de ers and saloon-keepers to close their shops. Many of the ally kept quiet, and there was not a single arrest for disorderly conduct, though the local authorities were disosed to forbear with them to prevent any coeffict.

At noon the two hundred employes of the repair-shops at Martinsburg were ordered by the leaders to join in the strike, but up to this hour have refused to do so. Strikers from other divisions were constantly arriving in small numbers on every train. A number of the strikers remained in the vicinity of the depot, while large bodies of them were located at the switches.

The Mayor of Martinsburg was threatened by the mob.

who said that they would burn down the Depot Hotel, at this place, of which he is proprietor, for his interference to secure the preservation of the peace, but Mayor shutt, who is well known as an old Baltimorean, did not mind the threats.

The West Virginia Guards, of Martinsburg, a company of thirty or forty railroad men and their friends, have

espoused the cause of the strikers.

At Grafton the strikers cut the bolts and connecting chains of all the freight engines, unfitting them for use. Men were also violently removed from the engines. The strikers had full possession and defied the civil authorities to arrest them. The Mayor issued a proclamation in which he said that "certain persons of the town are by threats, intimidation, and perhaps in certain instances by actual violence, preventing certain other citizens from engaging in their usual avocations, and interfering with the private business of such well-disposed citizens. I therefore call on all persons to desist from such threats, and will enforce the law at all bazards." The strikers had a meeting, and passed resolutions to hold out to the bitter end, whatever might come of it. They threaten violence to all persons attempting to fill their places. No actual collision has occurred with the

Gov Matthews was stoned at the Grafton House at Grafton on Tuesday night by a crowd which had pre-

Grafton on Tuesday night by a crowd which had previously attempted to intimidate the detachment of Wheeling militia and rescue the prisouers. A stone weighing several pounds was thrown through the window of the Governor's room as he was retiring, but fortunately missed him and fell on the bed.

The strikers at Grafton, decided to demand \$2 per day for firemen and brakemen, and no reduction for engineers and conductors. They appointed a committee of four—a fireman, engineer, conductor and brakeman—to cooperate with similar committees on all other sections, and the committee went to the third and fourth divisions to confer, and insist on a general strike.

The strikers said last night that, if overpowered by troops at Martinsburg they would blockade the road at